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*Foreign*

# CROPS AND MARKETS

## World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

JUNE 1957

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## WORLD EXPORTS OF PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS IN 1956

World palm oil exports in 1956 of 615,865 short tons exceeded 1955 shipments by 4 percent and were only 3 percent below the record high of 1954. Palm kernel exports, totaling 859,604 tons, were virtually the same as in 1955 and 6 percent below the 1954 record.

PALM OIL: Exports from principal producing countries,  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Continent and country	Average		1953	1954	1955 1/	1956 1/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Africa:						
British:						
Nigeria.....	153,980	145,686	224,738	233,499	204,000	207,463
Sierra Leone.....	1,943	1,406	405	1,029	17	15
French:						
West Africa.....	22,691	5,408	18,012	15,845	20,141	19,919
Equatorial Africa.....	6,304	2,524	3,927	3,081	2,771	3,459
Cameroons.....	9,759	3,350	443	396	68	679
Togo.....	1,841	592	499	934	1,107	2,094
Portuguese:						
Angola.....	3,254	12,111	7,366	13,919	9,143	9,689
Guinea.....	845	1,113	594	882	882	2/ 660
Sao Tome and Principe.....	1,640	2,172	3,172	1,958	1,756	2/ 1,800
Belgian Congo.....	72,450	106,506	144,440	150,324	164,240	166,598
Ghana.....	549	229	470	607	---	---
Liberia.....	1,160	1,446	170	31	1	---
Total Africa.....	276,416	282,543	404,236	422,505	404,126	412,376
Malaya, Federation of.....	47,360	35,327	54,165	55,215	61,268	65,614
Indonesia.....	212,685	31,600	145,692	154,390	128,208	137,875
Total.....	536,461	349,470	604,093	632,110	593,602	615,865

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate.

Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

Africa accounted for two-thirds of the total palm oil exported in 1956, Indonesia for 22 percent, and the Federation of Malaya for 11 percent. While Nigeria and the Belgian Congo--the world's leading exporters of palm oil--increased their shipments only slightly from 1955, the French African Territories of Equatorial Africa, Cameroons and Togo showed substantial increases. French West Africa, on the other hand, showed a decline of about 1 percent from 1955.

PALM KERNELS: Exports from principal producing countries,  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Continent and country	Average		1953	1954	1955	1956
	1935-39	1945-49				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Africa:						
British:						
Nigeria.....	369,293	356,007	451,217	519,804	485,222	505,197
Sierra Leone.....	83,775	66,825	77,172	76,250	64,557	64,562
Gambia.....	776	1,292	2,240	2,240	1,984	2,016
French:						
West Africa.....	85,254	59,617	94,456	89,568	93,520	96,423
Equatorial Africa.....	14,283	8,102	10,104	10,525	8,937	8,721
Cameroons.....	39,470	30,049	23,771	18,529	17,940	18,063
Togo.....	13,775	6,157	12,305	9,686	9,237	12,737
Portuguese.....						
Angola.....	6,399	12,904	12,818	10,096	11,362	10,344
Guinea.....	13,909	15,601	12,724	13,440	14,440	2/13,200
Sao Tome and Principe.....	4,371	5,815	7,142	4,579	5,532	2/6,000
Belgian Congo.....	94,002	67,000	96,541	78,606	69,286	38,786
Ghana.....	7,987	6,206	7,840	9,782	10,717	12,914
Liberia.....	10,130	8,865	16,921	12,363	10,611	11,002
Total Africa.....	743,424	644,440	825,251	855,468	803,345	799,965
Malaya, Federation of.....	8,132	4,618	14,430	15,712	13,597	15,478
Indonesia.....	44,134	9,111	45,829	46,745	42,722	44,161
Total.....	795,690	658,169	885,510	917,925	859,664	859,604
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate.						

Compiled from official and unofficial and unofficial sources.

About 93 percent of the palm kernels that entered world trade in 1956 originated in Africa. Nigeria, by far the world's leading producer and exporter of palm kernels, supplied nearly 60 percent of the world total. Exports from the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia increased 14 percent and 3 percent, respectively, from 1955. Shipments from the Belgian Congo fell sharply--by 44 percent--probably because of increased domestic crushing of palm kernels. Exports of palm kernel oil from the Belgian Congo rose from 38,106 short tons in 1955 to an estimated 48,740 tons in 1956. With the exception of slight decreases in shipments from Portuguese possessions, other African countries showed slight gains from 1955 shipments of palm kernels.



## 1956 BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Butter

Total butter production in 1956 continued to increase, in 34 principal producing countries, or consolidated groups of such countries in the same general areas. The gain was 151 million pounds, 2.4 percent over 1955. Total production of 6,416 million pounds in 1956 was 1,086 million pounds (20.4 percent) greater than the annual average during 1946-50. Compared with prewar, total production in 1956 was 156 million pounds (2.5 percent) less, however, than the annual average during 1934-38. Increased production was general, 21 individual countries reporting increases against 3 countries reflecting decreases and 5 countries showing no change.

Factory production, which was 5,191 million pounds in 1955, was 5,463 million pounds in 1956, representing a gain of 5.2 percent. The greatest increases in factory production were shown in France and Finland, with 90-million and 38-million-pound increases over 1955, respectively. The 1956 factory production represented an increase of 222 million pounds (4.2 percent) over average annual production during the prewar period, 1934-38, and a gain of 1,470 million pounds (36.8 percent) over annual average production in the same countries during 1946-50.

In North America, the United States showed the greatest increase, 6 million pounds, in the total quantity of butter produced, while Canada, on the other hand, reported a decrease of 15 million pounds.

In South America, the only country showing an increase was Argentina, which recorded an increase of 19 million pounds. All other countries and groups of countries in South America reported butter production in 1956, similar to that shown for 1955.

For North America, a net decrease of 8 million pounds, compared with 1955, was recorded. In South America, a net increase of 19 million pounds occurred during 1956.

In Europe, which produced 47.6 percent of the butter production included in the survey, 15 countries showed an increase over 1955. Finland reported the largest increase (31 million pounds).

Other countries in the European group showing substantial increases were the United Kingdom, 23 million pounds; the Federal Republic of Germany, 18 million pounds; Yugoslavia, 14 million pounds; and Ireland, 12 million pounds. Belgium, France, and Sweden were the only countries reporting decreases. The increase of 98 million pounds in the European group in 1956 over 1955 represents roughly 65 percent of the overall increase of 151 million pounds for all countries included in the survey.

In Australia and New Zealand, which reported a combined increase of 33 million pounds in 1956 over 1955, it is significant that, although the production of butter in 1956 was the same in each of the countries--namely, 462 million pounds--the increase of 22 million pounds in New Zealand was double the increase in Australia.

In the African group, the Union of South Africa accounted for 44.4 percent of the 9-million-pound increase over 1955.

In view of inadequate data concerning butter production in the Soviet Union and in Asia as a whole, those areas have not been included in the summary.

### Cheese

Total production of cheese in 24 leading countries in 1956 was 5,454 million pounds. Factory production in 20 of the same countries for which data were available during the same year was 3,708 million pounds. Excluding Italy, France, Greece, and Uruguay (not included in factory production data), total production exceeded factory production in 1956 by 114 million pounds, or 3 percent.

Compared with production in 1955, total cheese production showed an increase of 154 million pounds (2.9 percent) while the increase in factory production in the countries reporting was 3.5 percent. Compared with production during the prewar period, total cheese output was 1,927 million pounds (54.6 percent) greater in 1956. Factory production was 1,628 million pounds, or 78 percent above the 1934-38 annual average.

As in the case of butter, the production increase was quite general, with 13 of the 24 countries reflecting increases, 7 showing decreases, and 4 roughly the same total production as during 1955. Countries showing the greatest rise in 1956 were the United Kingdom, where the gain was 83 million pounds over 1955; France, 44 million pounds; and the United States, 30 million pounds. The gain in these 3 countries exceeded the net gain in production for all countries included in the survey. Netherlands, Greece, and Sweden, with decreases of 16, 11, and 7 million pounds, respectively, were the only countries showing significant decreases.

(tables on following pages)

Butter: Estimated world production<sup>1/</sup>, averages 1934-38 and 1946-50, annual 1953-56

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<b>North America</b>						
Canada-----3/	348	331	326	335	339	324
United States-----	2,210	1,596	1,607	1,628	1,552	1,558
Cuba 4/-----3/	4	3	4	5	5	6
Other 5/-----	21	22	21	21	20	20
Total-----	2,583	1,952	1,958	1,989	1,916	1,908
<b>South America</b>						
Argentina 4/-----	66	101	127	134	126	145
Brazil 5/-----	72	90	99	104	110	110
Peru-----5/	2 6/	4	4	4 5/	4 5/	4
Uruguay-----7/	2	5	8	9 5/	6 5/	6
Venezuela 4/-----	1	3	5	7	7 5/	7
Other 5/-----	29	17	17	17	17	17
Total-----	172	220	260	275	270	289
<b>Europe</b>						
Austria-----	51	46	67	71	68	73
Belgium-----8/	156	128	193	201	200	199
Denmark-----	401	319	381	399	362	366
Finland-----5/9/	121	75	140	144	133	164
France-----5/	529	407	606	657	644	626
Germany, Republic of--10/11/	681 12/	544	710	748	719	737
Greece 13/-----14/	13	9	16	19	21	22
Ireland-----10/	149	115	119	130	129	141
Italy-----	111 12/	106	130	136	143 5/	145
Luxembourg 4/-----	5	6	9	10	10	11
Netherlands-----15/	239	156	183	180	163	169
Norway-----	51	34	40	35	34	39
Portugal 4/-----11/14/	4	3	6	6	5	6
Sweden-----	190	227	221	208	193	185
Switzerland-----	58	37	52	64	59	61
United Kingdom-----15/	101	41	52	69	51	74
Yugoslavia 5/16/-----	24	--	23	22	22	36
Other (Incl. U.S.S.R.) 5/-----	2,000	--	--	--	--	--
Total-----	4,884 17/	2,253 17/	2,948 17/	3,099 17/	2,956 17/	3,054 17/
<b>Africa</b>						
Kenya 4/11/-----10/	3	6	7	10 4/	11 5/	11
Union of So. Africa--18/	41	57	73	81	86 5/	90
Other 5/19/-----	73	114	115	125	130	135
Total 19/-----	117	177	195	216	227	236
<b>Asia, total 5/19/-----</b>						
	1,773	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia-----11/	437	365	361	413	451	462
New Zealand-----11/	379	359	444	421	440	462
Other 5/-----	--	4	5	5	5	5
Total-----	816	728	810	839	896	929
Grand total 19/-----	10,345 20/	5,330 20/	6,171 20/	6,418 20/	6,265 20/	6,416 20/

1/ Includes farm butter. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average 1935-39. 4/ Creamery butter only. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Average 1949-50. 7/ Average 1937-39. 8/ Average 1936-38. 9/ Average 1936-39. 10/ Average 1935-38. 11/ Years ending June 30. 12/ Average 1948-50. 13/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep, and goats. 14/ Average 1933-37. 15/ For 1939. 16/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep, and goats. 17/ Excluding U. S. S. R. and eastern European countries, except Yugoslavia. 18/ Years ending August 31. 19/ Includes product weight of ghee in those countries where ghee production is common, especially India, Turkey, Egypt, and other Middle and Far East countries. 20/ Excluding Asia and U. S. S. R. and eastern European countries, except Yugoslavia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.



Butter: Factory production in specified countries, averages 1934-38  
and 1946-50, annual 1953-56

Country	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	1953	1954	1955	1956 <u>1/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada-----2/	256	280	304	315	320	305
United States-----	1,705	1,302	1,412	1,449	1,386	1,409
Cuba-----2/	4	3	4	5	5	6
Argentina-----	66	101	127	134	126	145
Brazil 3/-----4/	51	45	55	53	62	5/ 62
Uruguay-----6/	1	5	7	8	5/ 6	5/ 6
Venezuela-----	1	3	5	7	7	5/ 7
Austria-----5/	34	7/ 41	46	50	48	53
Belgium-----4/	46	55	91	98	99	102
Denmark-----	401	319	381	399	362	366
Finland-----8/	69	9/ 62	106	113	107	145
France-----5/	220	--	--	5/ 492	5/ 483	5/ 573
Germany, Repub. of--10/11/	560	9/ 492	635	668	640	663
Ireland-----10/	89	69	79	88	84	96
Luxembourg-----	5	6	9	10	10	11
Netherlands-----12/	230	156	183	180	163	169
Norway-----	24	20	28	23	23	28
Portugal-----11/13/	4	3	6	6	5	6
Sweden-----	153	216	216	204	189	182
Switzerland-----5/	57	5/ 36	5/ 48	51	57	59
United Kingdom-----12/	54	24	34	51	33	56
Union of Soviet Socialist Repubs.--14/15/	392	--	--	--	--	--
Kenya 11/-----10/	3	6	7	10	5/ 11	5/ 11
Union of South Africa-----16/	28	45	65	73	78	5/ 82
Japan-----	6	9/ 4	12	15	16	17
Australia-----11/	415	354	350	398	444	455
New Zealand-----11/	367	346	431	408	427	449
Total-----	5,241	3,993	4,641	5,308	5,191	5,463

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Average 1935-39. 3/ Production in federally inspected plants only. 4/ Average 1936-38. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Average 1937-39. 7/ Average 1949-50. 8/ Average 1936-39. 9/ Average 1948-50. 10/ Average 1935-38. 11/ Years ending June 30. 12/ For 1939. 13/ Average 1933-37. 14/ Average 1935-37. 15/ Includes only Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania of the territory subsequently included in U.S.S.R. 16/ Years ending August 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

Cheese: Total production<sup>1/</sup> in specified countries, average 1934-38  
and 1946-50, annual 1953-56

Country	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	1953	1954	1955	1956 <sup>2/</sup>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada----- <sup>3/</sup>	121	119	84	93	89	94
United States-----	643	1,156	1,344	1,383	1,363	1,393
Cuba <sup>4/</sup> ----- <sup>5/</sup>	3	6	6	5	5	6
Argentina <sup>4/</sup> -----	68	204	242	239	285	279
Brazil----- <sup>6/</sup>	93	<sup>7/</sup> 92	132	132	<sup>7/</sup> 132	<sup>7/</sup> 132
Uruguay----- <sup>5/</sup>	11	<sup>7/</sup> 16	14	11	<sup>7/</sup> 10	<sup>7/</sup> 10
Austria----- <sup>8/</sup>	69	16	33	34	36	39
Belgium-----	18	<sup>7/</sup> 13	22	23	24	26
Denmark-----	69	125	192	179	191	186
Finland----- <sup>7/9/</sup>	25	18	48	50	49	62
France <sup>10/</sup> ----- <sup>7/</sup>	584	403	640	758	661	705
Germany, Repub. of <sup>4/</sup> : <sup>11/12/</sup>	276	<sup>13/</sup> 280	355	343	349	347
Greece <sup>14/</sup> ----- <sup>15/</sup>	129	85	126	140	158	147
Ireland <sup>4/</sup> -----	4	5	4	4	6	7
Italy <sup>10/</sup> -----	524	491	721	742	768	<sup>7/</sup> 770
Netherlands-----	267	212	350	360	382	366
Norway <sup>16/</sup> ----- <sup>7/</sup>	50	43	63	68	66	74
Portugal <sup>4/16/</sup> ----- <sup>5/</sup>	1	3	4	4	4	5
Sweden----- <sup>7/</sup>	88	115	120	122	119	112
Switzerland <sup>16/</sup> -----	112	107	131	121	133	133
United Kingdom----- <sup>17/</sup>	101	70	197	183	141	224
Union of South Africa----- <sup>18/</sup>	11	18	23	27	28	<sup>7/</sup> 27
Australia----- <sup>12/</sup>	49	100	107	107	88	97
New Zealand----- <sup>12/</sup>	211	217	240	237	213	213
Total-----	3,527	3,914	5,198	5,365	5,300	5,454

<sup>1/</sup> Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3/</sup> Average 1935-39. <sup>4/</sup> Factory cheese only. <sup>5/</sup> For 1937. <sup>6/</sup> Average 1936-38.  
<sup>7/</sup> Estimated. <sup>8/</sup> Average 1934-37. <sup>9/</sup> Average 1937-39. <sup>10/</sup> Includes goats' milk  
and sheep's milk cheese. <sup>11/</sup> Average 1935-38. <sup>12/</sup> Years ending June 30. <sup>13/</sup> Average  
1948-50. <sup>14/</sup> Includes goat's milk, buffalos' milk and sheep's milk cheese. <sup>15/</sup> Aver-  
age 1933-37. <sup>16/</sup> Includes goats' milk cheese. <sup>17/</sup> For 1939. <sup>18/</sup> Years ending  
August 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics,  
reports of agricultural attaches, and other United States representatives abroad,  
and other information.

Cheese: Factory production<sup>1/</sup> in specified countries, averages 1934-38  
and 1946-50, annual 1953-56

Country	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada-----	3/ 120	118	83	92	88	93
United States-----	643	1,156	1,344	1,383	1,363	1,393
Cuba-----	4/ 3	6	6	5	5	6
Argentina-----	68	204	242	239	285	279
Brazil 5/-----	6/ 60	46	69	76	75	75
Austria-----	4/ 37	14	29	32	33	36
Belgium-----	15	10	19	20	22	24
Denmark-----	69	125	192	179	191	186
Finland-----	8/ 23	18	48	50	49	62
Germany, Republic of	9/10/ 276	11/ 280	355	343	349	347
Ireland-----	4	5	4	4	6	7
Netherlands-----	7/ 200	177	313	327	344	336
Norway 12/-----	40	35	61	66	64	72
Portugal 12/-----	4/ 1	3	4	4	4	5
Sweden-----	76	115	120	122	119	112
Switzerland 12/-----	7/ 104	7/ 100	7/ 122	112	124	124
United Kingdom-----	13/ 72	65	190	175	133	215
Union of South Africa	14/ 10	18	23	27	27	26
Australia-----	10/ 48	99	107	107	88	97
New Zealand-----	10/ 211	217	240	237	213	213
Total-----	2,080	2,811	3,571	3,600	3,582	3,708

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Average 1935-39.

4/ For 1937.

5/ Production in federally inspected plants only.

6/ Average 1936-38.

7/ Estimated.

8/ Average 1936-39.

9/ Average 1935-38

10/ Years ending June 30.

11/ Average 1948-50.

12/ Includes goats' milk cheese.

13/ For 1939.

14/ Years ending August 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.



## WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION RISES

World total production of green coffee for the 1957-58 marketing season is estimated to be 50.4 million bags, or an increase of 8.9 percent over the 46.3 million bag production now estimated for the 1956-57 marketing year. The 1957-58 estimate is very near the production realized for 1955-56. Disease control, fertilization and increased numbers of trees in production are factors expected to contribute to increased production. Exportable production for 1957-58 is estimated at 41.8 million bags, or a 15 percent increase over 1956-57 but 4.2 below 1955-56.

North America: Total North American production for 1957-58 is expected to be about the same as for 1956-57, despite the fact that the coming season will be the off-year in the production cycle for Central America. The 1956-57 crop in Costa Rica is probably the largest ever produced. Production in 1957-58 is estimated to be very near the same as there has been some expansion in the use of irrigation and fertilizers - including use of the minor elements.

The 1956-57 coffee crop in El Salvador is a large one and the 1957-58 crop should be almost as large. Guatemalan production is expected to reach at least the total realized for 1956-57. Improvements in the methods of production in these two countries seem to be the major element at this time.

Haiti's 1956-57 coffee crop is reported to be the lowest of record. Exports have dropped off by more than one-third from the previous season. Since 1900, however, bad crops have been succeeded by good crops in 45 out of 56 years, therefore, an increase is predicted for next year's crop.

Mexican production for 1957-58 is now estimated at 1.65 million bags - 0.1 million bags below 1956-57. Since next season will be an off-year, more of a reduction would be expected, but there has been a definite upward trend in Mexican coffee production in the past several years. The 1956-57 estimate for Nicaragua has been reduced because heavy rains at harvest caused losses. A larger crop is expected for 1957-58.

South America: The 1957-58 coffee crop in South America is estimated to be 30.5 million bags. This would be an increase of 3.7 million bags over the 26.8 million bags now estimated for 1956-57.

Production is expected to increase for all States of Brazil, as weather has been very favorable and more new trees will be coming into production. Colombia's production in 1957-58 will probably be only slightly below 1956-57. The upward trend of production in Peru should continue, as more trees mature and greater yields are expected for the commercial growing areas of Cajamarca, Lambayeque, and Canchaque. There has been a sharp increase in the production of exportable types in Peru, and exports for 1956 exceeded 1955 by approximately 35 percent.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1957-58, with comparisons 1/  
(1,000 bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Continent and country	Average : 1935/36- 1939/40	Average : 1946/47- 1950/51	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	4th : estimate : 1956-57	1st : estimate : 1957-58
North America:							
Costa Rica .....	390 :	371 :	395 :	564 :	421 :	600 :	575
Cuba .....	425 :	564 :	595 :	642 :	906 :	750 :	800
Dominican Republic .....	347 :	348 :	526 :	485 :	610 :	515 :	600
El Salvador .....	1,091 :	1,203 :	1,070 :	1,335 :	1,250 :	1,472 :	1,400
Guatemala .....	1,002 :	1,044 :	1,140 :	1,080 :	1,117 :	1,240 :	1,250
Haiti .....	538 :	617 :	768 :	528 :	735 :	500 :	600
Honduras .....	57 :	131 :	249 :	260 :	287 :	350 :	300
Mexico .....	959 :	1,004 :	1,415 :	1,600 :	1,440 :	1,750 :	1,650
Nicaragua .....	280 :	277 :	339 :	443 :	405 :	350 :	400
Other North America 2/.....	251 :	311 :	575 :	550 :	650 :	653 :	650
Total North America .....	5,340 :	5,870 :	7,072 :	7,487 :	7,821 :	8,180 :	8,225
South America:							
Brazil .....	25,340 :	18,704 :	19,700 :	18,100 :	23,500 :	18,000 :	22,000
Colombia .....	4,452 :	5,840 :	7,088 :	6,405 :	6,800 :	7,200 :	7,100
Ecuador .....	254 :	270 :	330 :	437 :	375 :	480 :	400
Peru .....	80 :	93 :	163 :	190 :	180 :	250 :	225
Venezuela .....	940 :	698 :	670 :	820 :	600 :	800 :	700
Other South America 3/.....	83 :	49 :	66 :	70 :	70 :	75 :	75
Total South America .....	31,149 :	25,654 :	28,017 :	26,022 :	31,525 :	26,805 :	30,500
Africa:							
Angola .....	300 :	816 :	1,269 :	962 :	1,316 :	1,350 :	1,300
Belgian Congo .....	320 :	538 :	630 :	750 :	885 :	885 :	1,015
Ethiopia .....	345 :	343 :	653 :	762 :	900 :	820 :	950
French Camerouns .....	52 :	121 :	179 :	227 :	291 :	300 :	325
French Togoland .....	6 :	33 :	61 :	66 :	101 :	110 :	125
French West Africa .....	250 :	940 :	1,785 :	1,745 :	1,975 :	1,835 :	1,885
Kenya .....	297 :	156 :	229 :	238 :	467 :	460 :	500
Madagascar .....	537 :	503 :	790 :	636 :	910 :	850 :	800
Tanganyika .....	263 :	240 :	322 :	325 :	343 :	340 :	400
Uganda .....	225 :	494 :	630 :	1,180 :	1,300 :	1,410 :	1,500
Other Africa 4/.....	7 :	201 :	242 :	221 :	261 :	300 :	300
Total Africa .....	2,602 :	4,385 :	6,790 :	7,112 :	8,749 :	8,660 :	9,100
Asia and Oceania:							
India .....	278 :	323 :	498 :	418 :	566 :	650 :	700
Indonesia .....	1,961 :	485 :	1,239 :	744 :	1,190 :	1,500 :	1,400
Yemen .....	80 :	99 :	80 :	70 :	70 :	70 :	70
Other Asia and Oceania 5/.....	176 :	94 :	300 :	335 :	425 :	397 :	400
Total Asia and Oceania ....	2,495 :	1,001 :	2,117 :	1,567 :	2,251 :	2,617 :	2,570
Total world production .....	41,586 :	36,910 :	43,996 :	42,188 :	50,346 :	46,262 :	50,395

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Seasons as used here begin July 1.

2/ Includes B. W. I., Panama Republic and Puerto Rico. 3/ Includes Bolivia, Surinam and Paraguay. 4/ Exportable production only. Includes Cape Verde, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Spanish Africa, Ghana and Nigeria. 5/ Includes French Indochina, North Borneo, Philippine Republic, Hawaii, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.



GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1957-58, with comparisons 1/  
(1,000 bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Continent and country	Average 1946/47- 1950/51	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	4th estimate 1956-57	1st estimate 1957-58
North America:						
Costa Rica .....	316	331	508	364	540	515
Cuba .....	(-112)	-	33	2/ 317	2/ 353	400
Dominican Republic .....	236	436	394	520	423	510
El Salvador .....	1,108	927	1,190	1,105	1,322	1,250
Guatemala .....	834	951	892	917	1,040	1,050
Haiti .....	421	578	328	535	325	400
Honduras .....	75	189	200	227	290	240
Mexico .....	685	1,215	1,400	1,240	1,550	1,450
Nicaragua .....	214	284	388	350	305	340
Other North America <u>3/</u> .....	31	135	102	202	200	200
Total North America .....	3,920	5,046	5,435	5,777	6,348	6,355
South America:						
Brazil .....	14,380	14,300	14,200	21,300	12,500	18,000
Colombia .....	5,200	6,348	5,665	6,100	6,400	6,300
Ecuador .....	245	290	397	326	430	350
Peru .....	14	74	110	130	140	135
Venezuela .....	438	439	557	300	500	400
Other South America <u>4/</u> .....	22	52	55	55	60	60
Total South America .....	20,299	21,503	20,984	28,211	20,030	25,245
Africa:						
Angola .....	828	1,261	954	1,306	1,340	1,290
Belgian Congo .....	522	613	718	852	850	980
Ethiopia .....	274	587	696	833	750	850
French Cameroons .....	121	179	227	291	300	325
French Togoland .....	33	61	66	101	110	125
French West Africa .....	858	1,700	1,660	1,890	1,750	1,800
Kenya .....	150	219	228	457	450	475
Madagascar .....	453	743	586	884	800	750
Tanganyika .....	234	315	315	392	375	375
Uganda .....	488	620	1,168	1,187	1,340	1,450
Other Africa <u>5/</u> .....	201	242	221	261	300	300
Total Africa .....	4,162	6,540	6,839	8,454	8,365	8,720
Asia and Oceania:						
India .....	27	163	60	2/ 137	2/ 150	200
Indonesia .....	108	939	444	875	1,200	1,100
Yemen .....	89	58	50	50	50	50
Other Asia and Oceania <u>6/</u> .....	37	91	110	130	140	150
Total Asia and Oceania .....	261	1,251	664	1,192	1,540	1,500
World exportable production .....	28,642	34,340	33,922	43,634	36,283	41,820

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Seasons as used here begin July 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except in Brazil where it is based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ Export quotas. 3/ Includes Jamaica, Trinidad, Panama, Puerto Rico and Guadeloupe. 4/ Includes Bolivia, Surinam and Paraguay. 5/ Includes Cape Verde, French Equatorial Africa, Ghana and Nigeria. 6/ Includes French New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Portuguese Timor and Hawaii.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

Africa: It is estimated that green coffee production in Africa will increase from 8.66 million bags in 1956-57 to 9.1 million bags for 1957-58, as the upward trend in production continues. The largest single country increase is expected for the Belgian Congo, where increased plantings should be a big factor. Approximately two-thirds of the production in the Belgian Congo will be Robusta coffee, while one-third will be Arabica.

During 1956 Angola exported 1.5 million bags of coffee, which accounted for about 49 percent of the total value of its exports. Increases in production are expected in this country, as coffee is the most important single item in the economy. In Ethiopia there seems to be an upward trend in both production and consumption.

A reduction has been made in the 1956-57 crop estimate for French West Africa due to dry weather in the Ivory Coast. However, the quality improvement of the crop is reported to be good. A somewhat larger crop is forecast for the Ivory Coast for 1957-58. Damage to trees from drought and dust-storms may have some adverse effect.

Some increase in production is expected for the coming season in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Kenya will be at the peak of the cycle, while Uganda should realize immediate increases due to increased plantings. There has been favorable weather in Tanganyika, and a slight increase in acreage.

Asia: The 1957-58 coffee production in Asia will probably be slightly below the 1956-57 crop. India continues to increase its production. The 1957-58 crop in Indonesia, however, will probably be somewhat below the very high year of 1956-57. The 1959 goal for Indonesia is a 1.6 million bag production - 1.1 million bags would be production by smallholders, while the remainder would be estate coffee.

#### WORLD RICE CROP ATTAINS NEW RECORD AS ASIA EXPANDS PRODUCTION

The world rice harvest of 1956-57 (August-July) is 3.7 percent above the previous record crop of the year before, and 10 percent more than 2 years earlier, according to the third estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. World production in 1956-57 is estimated at 441,800 million pounds of rough rice, compared with 426,100 million pounds in 1955-56, and 400,500 million pounds in 1954-55.

Expansion in the rice cultivation of Asia accounts for most of this marked increase in total world production. This year 93 percent of the world rice crop is being produced in Asia. Rice output in South America and Africa is up slightly. Production declined, however, in Europe and North America.





ASIA (Continued)														
Korea .....	2,720:	2,676:	2,750:	2,691:	2,710:	2,206:	2,211:	2,618:	2,601:	2,039:	6,000.0:	5,916.4:	7,200.0:	5,525.0
Malaya .....	745:	831:	867:	860:	885:	1,632:	1,362:	1,684:	1,737:	1,949:	1,216.0:	1,132.1:	1,493.8:	1,725.0
Nepal .....	2,900:	3,200:	3,250:	3,250:	3,300:	776:	750:	785:	833:	833:	2,250.0:	2,400.0:	2,500.0:	2,750.0
Pakistan 3/ .....	18,700:	21,664:	23,704:	21,904:	22,500:	1,302:	1,241:	1,193:	1,107:	1,356:	24,340.0:	26,889.2:	28,279.5:	30,500.0
Philippine Republic .....	4,852:	4,963:	6,777:	6,777:	6,878:	973:	998:	1,076:	1,065:	1,078:	4,719.5:	4,952.8:	7,061.0:	7,414.5
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	1,607:	1,638:	1,801:	1,935:	1,950:	2,393:	1,829:	2,536:	2,722:	2,513:	3,845.1:	2,996.7:	4,567.0:	4,900.0
Thailand .....	7,088:	10,211:	11,178:	13,337:	14,000:	1,553:	1,173:	1,126:	1,215:	1,286:	9,588.5:	11,978.4:	12,586.1:	18,000.0
Total .....	212,537:	219,282:	240,886:	243,700:	249,380:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	1356,346:	7,1332,070.4:	367,913,394:	6,410,987.4
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina .....	52:	102:	136:	134:	126:	2,692:	2,674:	2,793:	2,701:	2,698:	140.0:	272.7:	379.9:	340.0
Bolivia .....	21:	30:	30:	-:	-:	1,238:	1,467:	1,422:	1,229:	-:	26.0:	44.0:	64.0:	-:
Brazil 3/ .....	2,322:	4,290:	6,206:	5,980:	5,800:	1,287:	1,423:	1,328:	1,229:	1,310:	2,989.1:	6,105.7:	8,239.6:	7,300.0
British Guiana .....	70:	97:	150:	147:	-:	2,289:	2,343:	2,400:	2,381:	-:	160.2:	227.3:	360.0:	350.0
Chile .....	13:	79:	74:	70:	70:	3,515:	2,578:	2,781:	1,923:	1,899:	45.7:	203.7:	205.8:	132.9
Colombia .....	150:	300:	450:	465:	490:	933:	1,342:	1,444:	1,538:	1,490:	140.0:	402.6:	650.0:	715.0
Ecuador .....	95:	203:	155:	145:	160:	1,716:	1,768:	1,858:	1,586:	1,875:	163.0:	359.0:	288.0:	300.0
Paraguay .....	5:	14:	28:	-:	-:	1,760:	2,043:	1,964:	-:	-:	8.8:	28.6:	55.0:	-:
Peru .....	107:	120:	166:	158:	148:	1,949:	3,022:	3,223:	3,354:	3,581:	208.5:	362.6:	535.0:	530.0
Surinam .....	37:	41:	52:	53:	62:	2,081:	2,450:	2,827:	2,830:	2,531:	77.0:	102.1:	147.0:	156.9
Uruguay 2/ .....	13:	29:	49:	47:	47:	2,992:	2,855:	3,078:	3,104:	2,430:	38.9:	82.8:	150.8:	145.9
Venezuela .....	12:	50:	155:	135:	100:	1,042:	1,100:	1,387:	1,222:	1,250:	12.5:	55.0:	215.0:	125.0
Total .....	2,898:	5,355:	7,866:	7,401:	7,222:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	4,009.71:	8,246.1:	11,290.1:	10,484.8
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo .....	220:	342:	450:	413:	410:	1,023:	813:	971:	988:	951:	225.0:	278.0:	437.0:	390.0
Egypt .....	463:	732:	633:	623:	725:	3,233:	3,347:	3,894:	4,635:	4,634:	1,496.8:	2,450.3:	2,464.6:	2,887.5
French West Africa .....	1,560:	1,850:	1,860:	1,930:	2,025:	604:	595:	663:	718:	654:	942.0:	1,100.0:	1,233.0:	1,360.0
Madagascar .....	1,207:	1,433:	2,000:	2,100:	2,100:	1,157:	1,174:	1,212:	1,260:	-:	1,396.8:	1,682.6:	2,425.0:	1,325.0
Morocco .....	-:	1:	16:	19:	17:	-:	700:	4,131:	3,479:	-:	-:	0.7:	66.1:	-:
Total .....	4,584:	6,469:	7,493:	7,685:	7,718:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	4,966.2:	7,495.5:	9,089.6:	10,011.7
OCEANIA														
Australia .....	23:	31:	39:	42:	50:	4,143:	4,042:	5,600:	4,657:	3,700:	95.3:	125.3:	218.4:	185.0
Fiji .....	10:	32:	35:	-:	-:	1,940:	1,894:	1,629:	-:	-:	19.4:	60.6:	57.0:	-:
Total .....	40:	98:	109:	113:	121:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	121.7:	221.6:	313.4:	282.0
World total .....	222,071:	234,236:	260,833:	262,965:	268,289:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	1370,636.4:	354,860.8:	400,533.9:	426,112.1

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Estimates for Center and North Vietnam included in world totals only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

The world rice acreage in 1956-57 is 5 million acres more than last year's record, and 7.5 million acres larger than 2 years earlier. With few exceptions, the countries of Asia are continuing to increase rice acreage. In most other rice areas more land also, is being put into rice. In a few of the larger-producing surplus countries, however, acreage is being restricted.

The increase in Asia's rice production of 1956-57 is due to (1) good weather in most areas, (2) a gain in acreage, (3) governmental encouragement in increasing production, and (4) new methods of cultivation. Per-acre yields in Asian countries generally were well above average.

India in 1956-57 had a large increase in rice acreage. Favorable weather in most areas and an increased use of new production methods resulted in the harvesting of the highest yields per acre on record. The country increased rice acreage 1.7 percent and production 4.8 percent over 1955-56. India's official estimate of 1956-57 production is 94,650 million pounds of rough rice, an increase of 4,370 million pounds over the year before.

Japan increased rice acreage slightly and produced a near-record crop. Dry weather reduced substantially Korea's rice yields harvested from an area about the same size as in the year before.

Pakistan's rice harvest is considerably larger than last year's very small crop. Production in Indonesia this year is expected to be slightly larger than that country's good harvest of last year.

Rice production increased in Thailand and Burma, the principal surplus countries of Asia. This year's combined harvest is 34,000 million pounds of rough rice, an increase of 3,400 million pounds over 1955-56. Thailand's acreage and crop harvested were at a near-record level. Burma increased acreage and produced the largest crop in postwar years.

The Philippine Republic in 1956-57 harvested its eighth successive record rice crop. This year's harvest is 35 percent more than in 1948-49. Malaya is also having a record rice crop from a record acreage harvested. Acreage was increased partly as a result of incentives offered to growers by the Government and weather was unusually favorable.

Lack of rainfall in Ceylon reduced substantially the area in rice and the crop harvested. Although Taiwan's rice crop is expected to be above average, it probably will be less than last year's record production.

Rice output in the Near East in 1956 is estimated at 1,790 million pounds of rough rice, a substantial increase over 1,250 million pounds in the preceding year, but much below the good crop of 2,360 million pounds in 1954. Iran and Turkey increased production above the poor crops of the year before. That of Iraq, however, again was well below average.



Rice production in Europe is down 11 percent from the year before. The major decline occurred in Italy, where acreage was restricted by the Government. Production decreased also in Portugal and Greece. On the other hand, Spain and France produced record rice crops.

The rice harvest of North America is 9 percent below that of the preceding year. A decline of 15 percent occurred in the United States, producer of seven-tenths of the continent's rice. On the other hand, production in Mexico and Cuba was greatly increased.

In Central America, rice production is up 10 percent. The largest increase was in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Production in El Salvador, Panama, and Guatemala was a little less than in the year before.

Present prospects are for a South American rice crop not greatly different from that in the preceding year. Official statistics are not yet available for Brazil's 1956-57 rice crop, which is now forecast at about 3 percent above that of a year earlier. The crop of Ecuador and Colombia are well above those of the year before. Chile's harvest was slightly below last year's poor crop. Production declines also occurred in Venezuela, Uruguay and Argentina.

#### WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION IN 1956

World wool production in 1956 is now estimated at 4,965 million pounds, greasy basis, compared with 4,740 million pounds in 1955. This estimate includes the 1956 output for Northern Hemisphere countries and the 1956-57 wool year production for Southern Hemisphere countries. With the gain in 1956, world production has shown an increase for 9 consecutive years.

The latest increase was due mainly to the much larger Australian clip, and to a lesser extent to larger clips in Argentina, New Zealand, U.S.S.R., and the Union of South Africa. In recent years production has been stimulated by such incentives as more favorable prices, the desire to increase foreign exchange earnings, and the need to satisfy greater domestic requirements. Improved grazing conditions have also favored increased production.

The 5 most important wool producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere increased their share of world output from 57.9 percent in 1955-56 to 58.9 percent in 1956-57. Australia alone produced 31.1 percent of the world's wool production in the 1956-57 season.

Production of wool in the United States in 1956 totaled about 300 million pounds, greasy basis. Of this quantity 232 million pounds were shown wool and 68 million pounds were pulled wool, on a grease equivalent basis. Output of both was a little lower than in 1955. The decline in the United States output was due to a drop in the number of sheep shorn, and also to lower average fleece weights.

WOOL: Production In Specified Countries, Greasy Basis  
Averages 1936-40, 1946-50, Annual 1954 - 1956 1/

Continent and Country	Averages				1954 Million pounds	1955 Million pounds	1956 Million pounds
	1936-40 Million pounds	1946-50 Million pounds					
North America:							
Canada .....	15.6	11.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	
Mexico .....	10.3	11.4	9.9	8.8	9.0	9.0	
United States 3/.....	470.6	317.5	309.8	304.8	300.0	300.0	
Estimated Total 4/ 5/.....	495.0	340.0	330.0	325.0	320.0	320.0	
Europe:							
France .....	43.0	36.0	56.0	56.1	56.0	56.0	
Germany, Western .....	21.7	17.3	11.9	11.7	10.5	10.5	
Greece .....	19.3	17.4	23.2	23.4	23.8	23.8	
Ireland .....	17.2	13.1	17.5	17.4	16.5	16.5	
Italy .....	30.4	30.2	32.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	
Netherlands .....	6.1	5.4	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Norway .....	5.9	6.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
Portugal.....	16.3	18.4	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.0	
Spain.....	80.0	85.0	88.2	79.4	83.8	83.8	
United Kingdom.....	110.1	81.2	111.0	104.0	108.0	108.0	
Yugoslavia .....	34.7	30.0	36.7	36.8	37.9	37.9	
Total Western Europe.....	395.0	350.0	420.0	400.0	410.0	410.0	
Other Europe 6/.....	105.0	50.0	110.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	
Estimated Total	500.0	430.0	530.0	520.0	530.0	530.0	
(Excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/ 7/ 8/..	500.0	430.0	530.0	520.0	530.0	530.0	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/							
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	310.2	311.5	450.0	500.0	520.0	520.0	
Asia:							
Iran.....	36.3	29.3	38.6	43.0	41.9	41.9	
Iraq.....	21.6	27.3	33.0	33.5	33.5	33.5	
Syria.....	16.7	12.2	20.5	19.4	20.0	20.0	
Turkey.....	67.7	70.7	79.7	78.8	76.7	76.7	
Afghanistan .....	15.0	16.4	---	---	---	---	
China 2/.....	88.0	75.0	96.0	99.0	105.0	105.0	
India.....	95.0	72.0	70.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	

Area (cont'd)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Japan.....					8.3		9.0		10.0
Pakistan.....				26.4	28.0		29.0		29.5
Estimated Total 5/ 11/.....	375.0		375.0		440.0		450.0		460.0
South America:									
Argentina.....	441.0		449.8		365.0		357.0		419.0
Brazil.....	35.5		42.7		55.0		60.0		67.0
Chile.....	32.6		42.3		39.7		46.0		48.0
Falkland Islands.....	4.0		4.2		5.0		5.0		5.0
Peru.....	19.4		18.8		20.3		20.0		20.0
Uruguay.....	126.2		162.9		198.4		172.0		154.3
Estimated Total 5/ 12/.....	610.0		735.0		695.0		670.0		725.0
Africa:									
Algeria.....	22.6		16.2		26.0		26.0		26.0
Egypt.....	7.5		6.7		8.0		8.0		8.0
Morocco.....	35.1		27.2		36.4		36.0		36.0
Tunisia.....	12.0		9.9		11.8		12.0		12.0
Union of South Africa 13/.....	252.3		215.9		281.0		313.0		320.0
Estimated Total 5/ 14/.....	335.0		280.0		370.0		400.0		410.0
Oceania:									
Australia.....	1,051.9		1,060.0		1,288.0		1,410.0		1,530.0
New Zealand.....	313.8		375.2		455.0		462.0		475.0
Estimated Total 5/.....	1,370.0		1,435.0		1,743.0		1,870.0		2,005.0
Estimated World Total 5/.....	4,020.0		3,910.0		4,560.0		4,740.0		4,965.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Connected "pulled" wool to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for Newfoundland, Netherlands and West Indies, Guatemala, and El Salvador. 5/ Rounded to fives of millions. 6/ Includes the Iron Curtain countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Eastern Germany). 7/ Based on present boundaries. 8/ Includes estimates for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, and Switzerland. 9/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces) Manchuria, Jehol, and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 10/ Includes Pakistan. 11/ Includes estimates for Afghanistan, Cyprus, Palestine, Transjordan, Outer Mongolia, Tibet, Nepal and China. 12/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela. 13/ Excludes karakul wool; includes Union of South Africa, Union Protectorate, and South West Africa. 14/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa, and Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries except as noted. -- June 1957.



Wool production in Australia this season is estimated at 1,530 million pounds, an increase of 120 million pounds over 1955-56. This increase continues the upward trend of recent years, which has resulted from the rapid expansion of the sheep industry, brought about by more favorable wool prices and also improved grazing conditions. The number of sheep in Australia increased from 139 million in the spring of 1956 to 151 million in 1957.

The New Zealand production for 1956-57 is up about 2.8 percent above last season. Higher prices for wool and relatively low returns from dairying have been factors that contributed to increased production. Wool prices in New Zealand are at the highest levels since the peak reached during the Korean war.

Wool production in the Union of South Africa was up almost 2.2 percent. This represents the ninth successive year in which the Union of South Africa has increased its wool output.

Argentine production, after having declined for 7 seasons in succession, totaled about 419 million pounds in 1956-57, approximately 17.4 percent greater than the 357 million pounds produced in 1955-56. The larger production is attributed to the recent currency changes and other economic reasons. Under the Argentine system of multiple exchange rates, wool export prices have increased in relation to prices of other livestock products. Increased wool export prices have brought about a shift from cattle to sheep production.

Wool production in Uruguay decreased from 198 million pounds in 1954-55 to 172 million in 1955-56, and it is now estimated that this season's total will be about 154 million pounds. This fairly rapid decline in Uruguay's production can be attributed in part to the unfavorable weather, which has reduced the average yield of wool per sheep. The decline was also caused by a sharp increase in the consumption of mutton as well as border losses.

It is estimated that wool production in the U.S.S.R., increased from approximately 500 million pounds in 1955 to 520 million pounds in 1956. Over the same period the Soviet Union is reported to have increased its sheep numbers by about 4 percent.

World wool production is expected to decline somewhat next season, because continued drought conditions in most Australian pastoral areas threaten to reduce sheep numbers, and the average fleece weights. The slow process of returning to normal shearing operations after the recent labor difficulties will be another factor pointing towards a smaller clip in the 1957 season.

C O R R E C T I O N  

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In the EGG NUMBERS table on Page 24 in the May 1957 supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, the unit should have been "Millions" (not thousands). In the narrative accompanying the table the correct unit was used.

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WORLD HOPS PRODUCTION SHOWS  
CONTINUED DOWNWARD TREND

Information now available to the Foreign Agricultural Service indicates that the world 1956-57 hops crop, which includes crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in the late months of 1956 and in the Southern Hemisphere during the early months of 1957, amounted to approximately 126 million pounds.

This is a reduction of 6 percent from the 135 million pounds harvested in 1955-56. World production of hops has been declining steadily since 1953, and the 1956-57 crop is 4 percent smaller than the average for the 5 years immediately preceding World War II and materially smaller than the average for 1950-54.

The decline in the 1956-57 crop was due mainly to much smaller crops in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Australia, and moderately smaller production in Czechoslovakia, Japan and New Zealand. The main reason for the declines in these countries was unfavorable weather in one or more portions of the growing season or during harvest.

These reductions in output more than offset considerably larger crops in the United States, West Germany and Yugoslavia. In the United States, flood damage and unfavorable weather reduced production in California, but in Washington, Oregon and Idaho conditions were relatively favorable. The increases in production in West Germany and Yugoslavia are attributable to expansion in hops acreage.



## Hops: World Average and Annual Production During Stated Periods a/

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Country	1934-38 b/	1945-49	1950-54	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Northern Hemisphere:						
United States.....	38,977	52,131	53,627	43,477	36,874	38,383
Canada.....	1,612	2,147	1,928	1,594	1,406	1,445
United Kingdom.....	28,023	30,886	33,400	27,552	28,764	20,627
Czechoslovakia.....	c/ 21,462	c/ 10,124	10,604	d/ 11,574	d/ 10,196	d/ 9,919
Germany.....	e/ 20,033	8,528	28,749	31,723	28,376	30,719
France.....	4,936	2,706	4,442	4,314	4,616	3,199
Belgium.....	2,659	1,515	2,324	2,238	2,976	1,795
Spain.....	g/ 3,907	g/ 2,820	g/ 2,874	d/ 2,783	d/ 2,688	613
Poland.....	3,977	h/ 2,205	g/ 2,874	3,957	4,101	2,688
Yugoslavia.....	2,205	g/ 2,296	g/ 2,296	d/ 6,614	d/ 6,709	5,115
U.S.S.R.....	296	g/ 144	g/ 1,235	d/ 68	d/ 54	6,278
Other Europe i/.....	144	246	g/ 1,235	d/ 1,504	d/ 1,701	88
Japan.....	128,231	111,103	139,183	137,903	129,105	1,318
Total of figures shown:	1935-39	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956	1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Southern Hemisphere:						
Australia.....	2,304	2,391	3,066	3,816	3,850	2,700
New Zealand.....	875	796	1,002	1,076	1,239	1,000
Union of South Africa.....	g/ 226	226	344	390	235	200
Argentina.....	g/ 179	h/ 86	149	174	176	181
Total of figures shown:	3,179	3,499	4,561	5,282	5,500	4,081
World total of figures shown:	131,410	114,602	143,744	143,185	134,605	126,268

a/ Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the fall of each year indicated are combined with the Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of the following year. b/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Vol. I. Agricultural Production and Livestock Numbers, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 1947. c/ Average for 4 years. d/ Unofficial estimate. e/ Postwar figures are for West Germany. f/ Preliminary. g/ Not available. h/ 1949 only. i/ The 1934-38 figure is the average for the combined production of Austria, Hungary and Rumania; the annual figures for 1954 and 1955 are the combined production in Austria, Sweden and Switzerland; the figure for 1956 represents production in Austria only. j/ Average for three years.

## WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

AREA HARVESTED

Crop	Average      Average					
	: 1935/39:	1945/49 :	1953 :	1954 :	1955 :	1956:
- - - - - Million Acres - - - - -						
Wheat	: 425:	407:	464:	461:	476 :	481:
Rye	: 101:	106:	89:	88:	83 :	78:
Breadgrains (sub-total)	: 526:	513:	553:	549:	559 :	559:
Rice	: 222:	234:	265:	260:	263 :	268:
Barley	: 117:	111:	123:	130:	136 :	140:
Oats	: 144:	128:	130:	132:	127 :	124:
Corn	: 223:	215:	222:	225:	250 :	261:
Feed Grains (sub-total)	: 484:	454:	475:	487:	513 :	525:
Cotton	: 81.1:	60.3:	80.5:	79.3:	81.4 :	78.9:
Tobacco <u>2/</u>	: 7.6:	7.5:	8.5:	9.0:	9.0 :	9.1:
Beet Sugar	: 8.3:	8.0:	11.3:	11.7:	12.1 :	12.8:
Cane Sugar, Centrifugal	: n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a. :	n.a.:
Sugar, Centrifugal, all	: n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a. :	n.a.:
Sugar, Non-centrifugal	: n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a.:	n.a. :	n.a.:
Potatoes <u>3/</u>	: 29.2:	26.2:	28.9:	31.6:	25.6 :	25.9:
Dry Edible Beans <u>4/</u>	: 10.2:	12.7:	13.5:	14.6:	14.6 :	14.6:
Dry Peas <u>5/</u>	: 1.0:	1.3:	1.1:	.9:	1.1 :	1.2:
Garbanzos	: 20.0:	22.8:	21.7:	22.3:	27.3 :	n.a.:
Flaxseed	: 19.6:	17.6:	16.7:	18.0:	18.1 :	23.7:
Soybeans <u>2/</u>	: 29.0:	32.6:	39.7:	42.8:	44.3 :	49.0:
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	: 22.3:	27.0:	28.1:	31.9:	32.5 :	34.2:
Total Area Shown	: 1460.3:	1417.0:	1543.0:	1558.1:	1601.0 :	1602.4

Unless otherwise indicated, the years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere countries. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1956 are combined with Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1956 and end in the first half of 1957. 1/ Converted by weight and feeding value. 2/ Year beginning January 1. 3/ 32 countries only: North America, Europe excluding USSR, Japan and South American countries. 4/ 25 countries only. 5/ 15 countries only. Excludes Mainland China, which is the world's largest producer. 6/ Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons. - Excludes Southern Hemisphere, which in 1955 produced oranges, 68.5; grapefruit, 1.2; lemons, 4.2 million. 7/ 1934-38.

## WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

## PRODUCTION

Crop	Unit	Average :1935/39	Average :1945/49	1953	1954	1955	1956
- - - - - Millions - - - - -							
Wheat	:Bushels	: 6102	: 5910	: 7465	: 7000	: 7405	: 7595
Rye	: "	: 1732	: 1530	: 1470	: 1530	: 1480	: 1385
Rice	:100# Bags	: 3706	: 3549	: 4206	: 4005	: 4261	: 4418
Barley	:Bushels	: 2377	: 2180	: 2830	: 2855	: 3095	: 3295
Oats	: "	: 4364	: 3916	: 4080	: 4190	: 4445	: 4250
Corn	: "	: 4775	: 5290	: 5855	: 5635	: 6285	: 6615
Feed Grains	: Sh. Tn.	: 261	: 263	: 297	: 293	: 321	: 332
Feed Grains Equiv. to Corn 1/	: " "	: 246	: 250	: 282	: 278	: 305	: 316
Cotton	:Bales	: 31.7	: 25.7	: 39.1	: 38.6	: 39.7	: 38.2
Tobacco 2/	:Pounds	: 6619	: 6931	: 7656	: 8087	: 8391	: 8428
Beet Sugar	:Sh. Tn.	: 11.8	: 9.4	: 17.4	: 16.2	: 17.6	: 17.3
Cane Sugar, Cent.	: " "	: 16.8	: 18.0	: 24.1	: 25.3	: 25.6	: 27.9
Sugar, Cent. all	: " "	: 28.5	: 27.4	: 41.5	: 41.5	: 43.2	: 45.2
Sugar, Non-cent.	: " "	: 5.5	: 6.0	: 6.4	: 6.6	: 6.7	: 6.8
Potatoes 3/	:100# Bags	: 3282	: 2803	: 3410	: 3680	: 3143	: 3397
Dry Edible Beans 4/	: " "	: 61.8	: 67.1	: 78.8	: 86.7	: 89.1	: 83.7
Dry Peas 5/	: " "	: 11.3	: 14.3	: 11.4	: 11.3	: 12.9	: 13.4
Garbanzos	: " "	: 102	: 103	: 125.0	: 139.7	: 135.8	: n.a.
Flaxseed	:Bushels	: 133.5	: 128.5	: 115.6	: 119.4	: 126.0	: 167.3
Soybeans	: "	: 463.7	: 551.3	: 651.9	: 717.7	: 768.2	: 854.0
Peanuts in shell 2/	:Sh. Tn.	: 9.6	: 10.8	: 11.5	: 12.1	: 12.5	: 12.6
Cottonseed	: " "	: 15.3	: 11.9	: 18.5	: 18.6	: 18.9	: 18.8
Apples	:Bushels	: 462	: 409	: 560	: 602	: 553	: 627
Pears	: "	: 117	: 131	: 166	: 158	: 166	: 163
Grapes	:Sh. Tn.	: 33.9	: 29.1	: 38.6	: 39.5	: 38.5	: n.a.
Oranges	:Boxes	: 204.9	: 257.2	: 342.5	: 349.4	: 350.4	: 6/280.2
Grapefruit	: "	: 34.9	: 56.6	: 53.2	: 47.2	: 50.4	: 6/46.9
Lemons	: "	: 23.2	: 26.1	: 33.3	: 31.6	: 31.3	: 6/29.3
Cacao Beans	:Pounds	: 1581	: 1516	: 1623	: 1812	: 1829	: 2033
Coffee	:Bgs 132#	: 41.6	: 36.9	: 44.0	: 42.2	: 50.3	: 46.3
Tea	:Pounds	: 1083	: 1301	: 1441	: 1479	: n.a.	: n.a.
Hops	: "	: 150.2	: 143.6	: 134.6	: 126.3		

Footnotes: See page 4.



WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICSPRODUCTION

Crop	: Unit	Average		: 1953	: 1954	: 1955	: 1956
		: 1935/39	: 1945/49				
----- Thousands -----							
Prunes <u>1/</u>	: Sh. Tn.:	279.4	229.8	: 221.5	: 209	: 183	: 212
Raisins <u>1/</u> (and currents)	: " "	623.6	538.6	: 642	: 559	: 579.2	: 627.3
Almonds <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u> shelled	: " "	78.4	90.4	: 104.3	: 94.3	: 64.5	: 71.3
Filberts <u>1/</u> unshelled	: " "	118.6	122.0	: 115.9	: 174.9	: 126.7	: 197.2
Walnuts <u>1/</u> unshelled	: " "	127.0	122.2	: 105.9	: 126.0	: 149.3	: 157.4
Castor Beans <u>3/</u>	: Sh. Tn.:	474	: 492	: 567	: 537	: 522	: 523
Rapeseed <u>3/</u>	: " "	4216	: 4896	: 5226	: 5291	: 6088	: 6112
Sesame Seed <u>3/</u>	: " "	1790	: 1765	: 1915	: 1955	: 1805	: 2038
Sunflower Seed <u>3/</u>	: " "	2785	: 3695	: 4550	: 4430	: 5281	: 5544
Cottonseed Oil	: " "	1390	: 1220	: 2025	: 1965	: 2055	: 2000
Linseed Oil	: " "	1145	: 1100	: 990	: 995	: 1085	: 1460
Soybean Oil	: " "	1355	: 1615	: 1905	: 2100	: 2250	: 2500
Peanut Oil	: " "	1665	: 1880	: 2005	: 2100	: 2180	: 2245
Olive Oil	: " "	968	: 907	: 1285	: 1050	: 758	: 1075
Palm Oil	: " "	1090	: 1000	: 1320	: 1355	: 1335	: 1330
Palm Kernel Oil	: " "	400	: 335	: 450	: 470	: 450	: 470
Coconut Oil	: " "	2135	: 1620	: 2140	: 2300	: 2320	: 2470
Lard	: " "	3485	: 3098	: 3980	: 4088	: 4295	: 4460
Tallow, and greases	: " "	1592	: 2018	: 2785	: 2720	: 2980	: 3140
Edible vegetable oils <u>6/</u>	: " "	6720	: 7165	: 9010	: 9016	: 9165	: 9885
Palm Oils	: " "	3655	: 2975	: 3940	: 4163	: 4145	: 4308
Industrial Oils	: " "	2900	: 2985	: 3015	: 3006	: 3340	: 3742
Animal Fats (inc. butter)	: " "	9330	: 8520	: 10510	: 10755	: 11105	: 11490
Marine Oils	: " "	1055	: 595	: 930	: 1055	: 1035	: 1055
All fats & Oils (excludes tallow and greases) <u>6/</u>	: " "	23660	: 22240	: 27405	: 27995	: 28790	: 30480
----- Millions -----							
Abaca <u>3/</u>	: Pound	387	: 4/206	: 283	: 251	: 266	: 297
Henequen <u>3/</u>	: " "	247	: 4/282	: 232	: 268	: 266	: 267
Jute <u>1/</u>	: " "	3422	: 53520	: 2691	: 3402	: 4477	: 4651
Sisal <u>3/</u>	: " "	507	: 4/549	: 868	: 923	: 1038	: 1095

Oil production from vegetable oilseeds relates to year in which seed was produced and not necessarily when oil was extracted; for other oils production relates to calendar year.

1/ Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries combined with those of Southern Hemisphere which follow.

2/ Includes U. S. unshelled divided by 2.

3/ Year beginning January 1.

4/ 1946-50

5/ 1947-51

6/ Group totals do not include revisions since March issue in Olive Oil and Lard.

# WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

## NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK

Kind	Unit:	Average 1936/40	Average 1946/50	1953	1954	1955	1956
		-Millions-					
Cattle <u>1/</u>	Head:	755:	784:	878:	899:	912:	928
Milk Cows (18 countries)	: "	2/3/	n.a.:	63:	63:	63:	n.a.
Hogs	: "	293:	245:	348:	352:	371:	381
Sheep	: "	748:	715:	846:	864:	878:	899
Horses	: "	96:	75:	76:	75:	74:	n.a.
Mules and Asses <u>4/</u>	: "	51:	n.a.:	52:	52:	51:	n.a.
Water Buffalo <u>4/</u>	: "	76:	n.a.:	76:	77:	77:	n.a.
Chickens (20 countries)	: "	3/5/	801:6/	777:7/	833:	987:	1008:
							1022

## PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Product	Unit:	Average 1934/38	1953	1954	1955	1956
		-Millions-				
Beef and Veal (42 countries):	Pound:	33,052:	35,359:	41,480:	44,176:	45,436:
Pork (excl lard: " )	: "	28,564:	26,270:	31,686:	32,352:	35,427:
Mutton, Lamb and Goat " )	: "	6,632:	6,625:	7,082:	7,115:	7,469:
Total Meat 8/ " )	: "	68,671:	68,751:	80,801:	84,242:	88,860:
Wool	: "	4,020:	3,910:	4,495:	4,560:	4,740:
Milk 10/	: "	532,000:	n.a.:	600,000:	612,000:	606,000:
Butter (36 countries)	: "	6,572:	5,330:	6,170:	6,417:	6,265:
Cheese (24 countries)	: "	3,527:	3,914:	5,198:	5,565:	5,300:
Eggs (26 countries)	: "	87,263:12/	107,452:7/	127,410:	133,930:	136,284:
						139,497

Number of livestock relates to census data or estimates during year shown except that data for period October to December are included in the following year for comparison and totals.

1/ Includes water buffalo where important. 2/ 17 countries. 3/ 1934-38 average. 4/ Data from FAO  
5/ Excludes Brazil, Netherlands and Peru. 6/ Excludes West Germany and Brazil. 7/ Excludes Brazil.  
8/ Includes horsemeat in addition to other types shown. 9/ 1936-40. 10/ All types. 11/ Excludes Brazil and Peru. 12/ Excludes Peru.



The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

#### FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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